

WHERE ADVERTISING PAYS
IS IN THE COLUMNS OF THE
POST-DISPATCH.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS
ARE A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE
POST-DISPATCH.

VOL. 41.—NO. 98.

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
BY CARRIER, TWENTY CENTS A WEEK.

CRAWFORD'S FIRE-SALVAGE BARGAINS

Like gold, will bear the crucible test of time and examination. As the

PRICES GO UP IN SMOKE

The Bargains remain the same in value—all Pure Gold—bearing comparison with all other bargains as 18k. to pinchbeck!!

SEE REVISED PRICE LISTS BELOW

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

38-inch imported Fancy Striped Henrietta Cloth for Wrappers and Tea Gowns, *Fire Salvage Price, 20c.* Regular price, 35c

Yard-wide all silk and wool Cloth Checks for Children's Cloaks, *Fire Salvage Price, 37 1-2c.* Regular price, 60c

38-inch all pure wool French Serges, spring weight, *Fire Salvage Price, 39c.* Reduced from 55c

40-inch French extra quality Hindoo Cloth, full line of shades, *Fire Salvage Price, 49c.* Regular price, 70c

52-inch genuine French Broadcloth, in cardinal, myrtle, olive, turquoise, hussar and wine, *Fire Salvage Price, 72 1-2c.* Regular price, \$1

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

FURS!

10 doz. Silk Plush Muffs, *Fire Price, \$1.* Regular price, \$2.25

5 doz. best quality Nutria Muffs, *Fire Price, \$1.25.* Regular price, \$2.50

Badger Muffs, *Fire Price, \$3.* Regular price, \$4.50

Astrachan Muffs, all colors, *50c* Regular price, \$1.25

Monkey Collars, *Fire Price, \$2.* Regular price, \$3.50

Fine black back Hare Muffs, satin lined, *Fire Price, 50c* Regular price, \$1.25

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

CLOAKS!



SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

SPECIAL SALE OF BLACK SILKS for THURSDAY ONLY. These Goods Were Not Damaged by Fire or Water. 18-inch Black Satin. Only a few pieces left.

19-inch Black Striped Satin. Thursday price, 35c; regular price, 60c.

19-inch Pure Silk Black Rhadame of soft finish. Thursday price, 50c; regular price, 85c.

22-inch Black Brocaded Armure in newest designs. Thursday price, 65c; regular price, \$1.25.

24-inch Pure Silk Black Surah, good color and finish. Thursday price, 65c; regular price, \$1.00.

20-inch All-Silk Black Faille Francaise. Thursday price, 65c; regular price, \$1.00.

22-inch All-Silk Black Gros-Grain, excellent quality. Thursday price, 65c; regular price, \$1.00.

22-inch Black Armure in one of the newest designs. Thursday price, 75c; regular price, \$1.25.

23-inch Black Gros Grain, soft finish and rich luster. Thursday price, 77 1/2c; regular price, \$1.15.

22-inch extra fine soft finish Black Gros Grain. The greatest bargain in the city. Thursday price, 90c; regular price, \$1.35.

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

Misses' and Children's

SUITS!



FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

80 pieces Blue Black Henrietta, *Fire Salvage price, 21c.* Regular price, 35c

36-inch all-wool French Bison Cloth, very nice and serviceable, *Fire Salvage price, 32 1-2c.* Regular price, 50c

40-inch all-wool Silk Finish Henrietta, *Fire Salvage price, 47 1-2c.* Regular price, 65c

40-inch all-wool French Florette Suiting, just imported, *Fire Salvage price, 59c.* Regular price, \$1

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

Corsets.

13 doz Splendid Corsets, principally large sizes, *Fire Salvage price, 25c.* Were 50c

20 doz old gold sateen striped Corsets, side steels, double busk fronts, *Fire Salvage price, 50c.* Regular 75c

300-bone French woven Corsets, *Fire Salvage price, 69c.* Were 85c

All of our I. C. Corsets reduced, *Fire Salvage prices, \$1.50, \$2.35 and \$2.75.* Regular prices, \$1.75, \$2.75 and \$3.25

Ferris Waists for Children, *Fire Salvage prices, 40c/63c and 75c.* Were 60c, 75c and \$1

FIRE AND WATER PRICES

ON

KNIT GOODS!

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

KNIT GOODS!



Children's
Knit Dresses
(SOILED)

At 85c
Regular Price \$2.50.

Ladies'
and Children's
Jockey Caps,
10c.

NUBIA
TOBOGGANS
100.
Regular Price \$1 and \$1.50.

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

Infants' Goods

Lot of Infants' Wool Booties, *Salvage Price, 8 1/2c a Pair.* Regular price, 15c

Lot Infants' Wool Sacques, *Salvage Price, 20c.* Regular price, 35c

D. CRAWFORD & CO.—BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN AV.

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

Men's Socks!

Lot Men's mixed Cotton Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 2 1/2c.* Regular price, 10c

Lot Men's heavy Cotton Socks, rib tops, *Salvage Sale Price, 5c pair.* Regular price, 15c

Lot Men's heavy Knit Wool Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 8 1/2c.* Regular price, 20c

Lot Men's heavy Shaker Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 10c.* Regular price, 25c

Lot Men's heavy Balbriggan Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 3 Pairs for 35c.* Regular price, 20c a pair

Lot Men's fine all-wool Cashmere Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 17 1/2c.* Regular price, 30c

FIRE AND WATER PRICES ON

SHOES



AS A SPECIAL FLYER.

1,500 pairs Ladies' Best Quality Bright Dongola Button Boots, flexible soles, opera styles; regular \$2.50 shoes. *Fire Salvage Price, \$1.35.*

Lot Men's heavy Balbriggan Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 3 Pairs for 35c.* Regular price, 20c a pair

Lot Men's heavy Shaker Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 10c.* Regular price, 25c

Lot Men's heavy Knit Wool Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 8 1/2c.* Regular price, 20c

Lot Men's fine all-wool Cashmere Socks, *Salvage Sale Price, 17 1/2c.* Regular price, 30c

Lot Infants' Wool Sacques, *Salvage Price, 20c.* Regular price, 35c

Lot of Infants' Wool Booties, *Salvage Price, 8 1/2c a Pair.* Regular price, 15c

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Now, if we could only make folks see with our eyes, this house, big as it is, wouldn't begin to hold the crowds tomorrow; we're now opening a large job purchase of genuine hand-made yak laces, black and colors, which we will sell on Thursday at a Barr Bargain price.

Here's a sample or so of the prices: 3¢-in. lace, worth fifty cents.

BARR'S.

for 7 cents; six-bit laces for 8 cents; dollar-fifty laces, plain and with tassel effects, 18 cents. All over figured nets, worth one-seventy-five, for 37 cents a yard; \$3.50 nets, black and cream, for 73 cents a yard.

If you happen to be one of the sort who "want the earth," come and get it.

BARR'S.

Some folks have plenty of ideas, but somehow or other, they never seem to exactly fit anywhere. We have a few bargain ideas to-day, guaranteed to fit everybody.

Here's one of 'em: A big assortment of odd sizes in ladies' Newmarkets and Rag-lans, plain, three-piece

cape, and a variety of styles; plaids, stripes and plain cloths, worth up to twelve dollars and down to eight. Anybody may have one to-morrow for 5¢.

The stylish faced Westminster Caped Rain Coats, \$2.75. Gold

and silver-capped silk umbrellas, cord and tassels and case, a special twill silk, at \$2—way below cost.

Special opening of novelties in wash dress goods on Thursday, an entirely new French cotton fabric, cashmere ombre, come see it, 21 cents a yard.

Novelties for '90 in Scotch zephyr ginghams, just opened, 30-inch goods for 20 cents a yard; everybody else'll charge 30 cents.

Novelties in French sateens, this season's designs, at 18 cents a yard.

When you see the beautiful new blues and grays in these fine French sateens at 18 cents a yard you'll know what the word bargain means.

Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co., Sixth, Olive and Locust, St. Louis.

BARR'S.

MARKS IS MISSING.

An Important Witness in the Bodie Investigation Sent to Europe.

Edwards Whittaker Tells of a Dinner in the Back Room of a Restaurant.

The Grand-Jury Gets a New Lead and Decides to Postpone Its Adjournment—Edward Mallinckrodt Appears as a Witness and Testifies Concerning the Vacancies of Main Street—The Gas Bill and Elevated Railroad Bill Cases Taken Up To-Day—Louis Fuss' Partner on the Stand.

The Grand-Jury will probably make a report this morning. It began the investigation of the elevated railroad and the gas bill, two fertile sources of criminal information.

The biggest sensation is liable to come from a direction which will surprise the boudoirs. It is reported that certain persons who are known to possess information have voluntarily visited the Circuit Attorney's office and have been closeted with him. This is the explanation of the closing of his office on Monday last. Mr. Clover was asked if he would confirm the report, and he answered very positively that he would not discuss Grand-Jury matters, but it is said that he obtained from these witnesses statements which will be presented at once to the Grand-Jury.

The first case that was taken up this morning was the gas bill, and J. B. Johnson, Bramham and Hardesty were summoned as witnesses. The inquiry extended over some time and over a large field. When the gas bill passed positive statements were made charging that members of the Assembly had been induced by other means than "sweet talk" to vote for the bill and to pass it under the strange and suspicious circumstances that excited so much attention at the time.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

One of these statements was that a certain merchant had sold a lot of damaged ware to a representative of the gas syndicate for prices far greater than would have been paid for the finest kind of ware.

Another was said to have shown conspicuously three \$1,000 bills and to have made a trade whereby he disposed of an almost valueless article for a very large sum.

Another was said to receive certain contracts for furnaces and the price was stipulated and contracted for beforehand.

In addition to the above, the testimony of Henry Stegman, that five members of the House of Delegates paid for the printing of circulars, which were distributed so generally while the bill was before the Mayor, to influence public opinion. Why members of the House should pay for printing which was for the sole benefit of the gas syndicate, is a question the Grand-Jury asked to-day.

The inquiry was pushed until all these reports had been investigated, and until the names of those accused were given to the Grand-Jury.

A sensational story has come out in connection with the demand of a Councilman for 2¢ per day for the cost of the elevated railroad. It will be remembered that when Gov. Francis and C. C. Rainwater were in New York in connection with Merchants' Terminal matters, they were asked by the Councilman, Marks, who told them how the elevated bill was passed through the Council. He said that when the bill was sticking and the promoters were unable to get it through, the promoters argued with him that this was unreasonable, but he would not take any action certain members were negotiating with those interested and finally agreed to accept a sum in consideration of their votes in favor of the bill. One of them, however, thought his influence was worth more than that, and he returned to New York and left matters just as he found them. Then an agent came, sent by the Councilman, and the two Councilmen, whose persuasive ways have influenced more than one Councilman to change his vote, and he said this particular Councilman sent him a bill and asked him to retire from his 2¢ per cent position. Finally this came to an understanding and immediately he was given a sum in consideration of the Councilman's vote. When the Councilman went to see the promoters to get his stock, he was met with

THE COLA QUESTION.

The Councilman spoke of the agreement, but the promoter said he did not know of any agreement. When the Councilman reported the terms of the agreement to the New York agent, and immediately the promoter repudiated it. "He had no authority to make any agreement with me," said the promoter. "He was not authorized to make you any agreement. He was simply sent to you to lay before you the bill and to get it through and point out to you the benefits to accrue to the city from the building of the road, and if he did not make any agreement he did it entirely without authority."

In other words he gave the Councilman the bill.

There was a stormy scene, recrimination and recrimination, but the Councilman did not get his 2¢ per cent, though the promoter had it.

When Gov. Francis and Mr. Rainwater returned to the city they told the story Marks had told to them, and several prominent gentlemen who were in the city, and Marks could not be induced to come to St. Louis to testify against the Councilman. Mr. Rainwater, who had found out, and a letter was written to Marks, who answered, saying that for \$10,000 he would return. A prominent dry goods merchant unhooked his coat and his wife, by his description, but there was a little mark which was not brought back.

This story was printed in the POST-DISPATCH and the Councilman was asked to come to the city to find Marks and bring him back here to testify against the Councilman, but he said he did not want to go to Europe. He is now abroad and of course the Grand-Jury has been unable to reach him.

WHO SENT HIM ABROAD?

He did not say on his own behalf. He left just before the Grand-Jury adjourned. Who has paid his expenses? and who wanted to get him to Europe?

A. G. Hart, formerly associated with the Scots, is very familiar with much that occurred in the elevated matter, and he was in the room for some time and when he came out he hastened away.

Charles C. Sloan, who was also connected with the Councilman, was in the room. Another sistered matter is under investigation.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

CAPT. BRIDGES' FRIENDS DEFER THEIR VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Sedan to Be Provided With a Good Berte—Eight Amendments to the Interstate Commerce Bill—An Uproar in the House Over the Speaker's Action—Washington News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—There is nothing in the world's Fair situation. The St. Louis people are now relying on their ability to defeat any obstruction to action that Chicago may take to control, but the plans of the latter city are in the hands of old and tried members of the House, who have all the advantages growing out of such a combination as makes political interest count above all else.

The delegation of St. Louis Republicans who are making call upon the President to demand that he do the same to the members who carried the key. He proposed to give the agents two days to do the same, and if they did not do it, then he would show up to the box and take the money out and it was then to be distributed among the certain members. The answer was, "Expel so far as the money in the box is concerned, but when they left the vanities they separated. The agent returned, took the money out and left the box empty."

After the bill was signed these members waited two days to call upon the President to demand that he do the same, and he did not do it, then he would do it.

A witness who opened up a new line of brokerage firms of Whittaker & Hodgeson, the incident that led him to examination was connected with the passage of the bill, which granted that road privileges on Main street, which were exclusive, and which the Merchants' Terminal was finding it difficult to get. The two bills were to be reported on and voted one night and both sides were working hard, straining every nerve, to get this done.

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THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
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Three months.....2.50
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Daily.....1 Cent
Sunday Post-Dispatch.....3 CentsTELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Editorial Rooms.....284
Business Office.....284
London Office, 32 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1890.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC—Bostonian Opera Co.
GRAND OPERA—“Jim, the Penman.”
PEOPLES’—“The Paymaster.”
POPE’S—“Princess & West’s Minstrels.”
STANDARD—“The Blue and the Gray.”

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, commencing at 8 a.m. to-day, for Missouri: Fair, except light showers in extreme southeast portion; southerly winds; warmer in southeast portion; slightly cooler in northwest portion.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, commencing at 8 a.m. to-day, for St. Louis: Rain, followed by fair weather colder.

As a market reporter the Post-DISPATCH is a success.

The alliance between the police officials and the lottery thieves is too thick for decency.

Is there a political or a financial mine under the revival of the “Frisco railroad’s indebtedness to the State?

There is no difference of opinion as to the success of the Post-DISPATCH market reports. They are a triumph of journalistic enterprise.

When the Grand-jury has finished the boodle investigation it can find opportunity for beneficial activity in the investigation of perjury cases.

The New York editors have great heads. They refused to allow any mention of NELLIE BLY’s arrival to appear in their papers last Sunday.

The Nelly Bly trip was a great success for the New York WORLD, and the crowning glory of the success was that the other New York papers did not dare to mention it.

The police wish it to be understood that any attempt to interfere with the immunity extended to the lottery rascals will be punished by immediate persecution from the police.

No matter what may be the result of the Grand-jury’s boodle investigation the disreputable lobbyists of the Municipal Assembly will be pilloried as thieving rascals for all time to come.

The fair trial of Lottery Agent DREXLER on a charge of perjury is the only way in which Officer SCULLY can be vindicated from the charge of misusing his position in the interest of criminals.

The World’s Fair bill appropriates \$1,000,000 for a Government exhibit, and gives the city which secures the location the privilege of raising \$20,000,000 for the exposition. Will the competing cities jump at this kind of bait?

On this theory that a thief is the best person to catch a thief W. W. DUDLEY ought to make a magnificent prosecutor in election fraud cases. Doubtless this is the reason his services have been secured by the Arkansas Federal officers.

The Democratic Central Committee of this State refused to insert reform in the name of the Democratic clubs to be formed for campaign work, but the leaven of both tariff and party reform is working just the same. There is a prospect that the committee will be behind the procession at the next election.

Mrs. CLARA HOFFMAN, State President of the W. C. T. U., in her interview in the Post-DISPATCH brought some serious charges against the management of the Missouri Penitentiary.

The first circumnavigation of the world in eighty-three days, afeat which was completed in New York last Saturday, was an event memorable enough to occupy columns of space in the Sunday morning papers of every great city—except New York. While Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis treated the event as an item of news, the bilious New York editors treated it as a matter of newspaper jealousy.

The National Builders’ Convention has recommended to its different sub-organizations that they prepare for a change to the eight-hour system by substituting payment by the hour for payment by the day. The resolution is significant as

showing the general expectation that the eight-hour rule will be adopted, but it shows also the disposition to rate the pay on the basis of the number of hours of work. This will enable the workingmen to reduce their working hours only by accepting a reduction of earnings.

UNCLE SAM AS A BULLY.

The proudest boast of American statesmanship and the grandest monument of popular self-government is the spectacle of a nation of 65,000,000 of people without an enemy in the world, without an army or navy to arouse the jealousy or fear of any other power, and yet safer than any other from foreign insult or danger—a nation to which all others are bound by ties of interest and friendship stronger and more enduring than any bonds which fear can forge.

And yet the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, in its eagerness to sink the surplus and keep up our war taxes forever by opening new rat-holes for tax-money, proposes to demolish this grand spectacle and give us a navy of 237 war vessels, the most powerful in the world, at a first cost of \$500,000,000. To maintain such a navy, after we got it, would cost us \$100,000,000 a year, and what would or could it do for us in return for all this expenditure? Could such an engine of war be kept in peaceful inaction? Would our party leaders never be tempted to use this tremendous armament for their own glory? Would they or the country be content forever to pay \$100,000,000 a year for such a navy, and keep it “as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean?”

Neither in its puny infancy nor when its mature greatness was almost crushed by the civil war did our country ever need such a navy for self-defense. With a giant’s power of aggression would come the ceaseless temptation to “use it like a giant”—for the rescue of Ireland, for instance, or for a thousand Quixotic interferences with foreign affairs. To have such a power and not use it so as to make it feel abroad, would expose us to ridicule, and, whether we used it otherwise or not, the flaunting of it in the faces of weaker nations would soon destroy that friendly trust and confidence which now leads them to credit us with an almost fabulous reserve of power, the greatest moral force in existence because it is a refuge for all nations, a menace to none.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION is to get a dose of its own medicine. The charges that it has been violating the law in its own department will probably be investigated. The House Committee on Civil Service Reform has decided to report a resolution to this effect favorably. This is eminently proper. The commission invites investigation as the quickest and surest method of settling the charges, many of them palpably foolish, which are quoted to discredit its work. The whole truth, good or bad, about the civil service system should be made known.

THE STIMULATING ST. LOUIS TRADE. Mr. F. G. LINKE, the well-known commission merchant of this city, furnishes splendid evidence of the actual money value of the substitution of the POST-DISPATCH market reports for the Daily Price Current to the city merchants and the general trade of the city, as well as its value and pleasing character to the outside dealers, in the following letter:

F. G. LINKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
705 North Main Street,
St. Louis, Jan. 29, 1890.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
We are now receiving daily a large number of letters from our customers concerning receiving the paper, instead of the ordinary Daily Price Current (though to some we mail the latter in addition to your paper). All express themselves in the highest terms and as being highly pleased with the arrangement brought into life by you and the improvement on general market quotations, and which is surely deserving of decided and permanent success. As for ourselves, we have already found that in thus being constantly before our patrons, our different branches of business are showing a marked increase and improvement, not only that our consignments of country produce of all descriptions are doubling up on us, but our wholesale cheese department, which comprises the very choicest and best articles found in this or any other market, such as imported and domestic Swiss cheese, Emmenthal, Wensleydale and Cheshire, cream and the celebrated cheddar, cream brick cheese, of which we have the exclusive handling in our market, is taxed to its fullest capacity in filling orders, not only from patrons of long years’ standing, but new comers. General stores and grocers in Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, etc., are coming to the front with their orders, and, as is said before, the venture proves a complete success, as far as we are able to judge. We could attach a couple of dozen clippings of letters bearing on the subject, but fearing that this letter may possibly already tax too much of your valuable space, we shall have to omit the same on this occasion. Very respectfully, F. G. LINKE.

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between officials and female convicts, and other evils.

The people of Missouri are undoubtedly shocked by these revelations. The duty of the State to society requires that convicted criminals be treated in a manner which shall make their punishment as far as possible a means of reformation, at least, not of further degradation. Common humanity dictates that treatment shall be free from cruelty and conditions prejudicial to health. The credit of the State requires that such evils as Mrs. HOFFMAN describes be eradicated from the penitentiary.

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORS, speaking for the Democrats of their State, have in the open session publicly condemned Secretary PROCTOR’S action on the occasion of JEFFERSON DAVIS’ death. They have thanked him for the delicacy and consideration for Southern feeling with which he performed his duty. They have condemned the effigy affair as freely as any one in the Senate. The only difference is that they have condemned it as the act of perverse individuals and an outrage to the feelings of the Mississippi people, while the Republicans have insisted on treating it as a public act indicative of the sentiments that govern the State—a matter to be investigated by Congress with a view to penal action by the Federal Government against the State. When asked by the Democrats why similar action should not be taken against Kansas because some Republicans in that State burned President CLEVELAND in effigy, or against Indiana because a Republican club there burned President HARRISON in effigy, the Republican side is dumb.

PIERRE MARCOLIN, who has recently died, is the only merciful man who was ever allowed to die in St. Peter’s at Rome. The privilege was granted by PIUS IX., and the beggar leaves a fortune of \$10,000.

NASEER-ED-DIN, Shah of Persia and King of Kings, has about sixty wives. By these the Shah has had a family of forty children, of whom nineteen are still living—seven sons and twelve daughters.

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STILL UNDECIDED.

The State Officials Still Debating Whether to Bring Suit Against the 'Frisco.

Vice-President O'Day Makes a Discovery Which Nettles Him Greatly.

He Says His Interest in the 'Frisco Is That of an Owner, and Not on Account of a Salary—He Pays His Compliments to an Official Who Has Been Insinuating by Insinuado—The Governor and Attorney-General to Reach a Conclusion Here Tomorrow—General Attorney Kenna Outlines the Positions of the State and the Railroad Company—Difficulty of Proving Up the Company's Offset—General Points About Controversy.

The discussion of the claim of the State against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. will probably be ended here to-morrow, and if suit is brought it will in all likelihood be in the St. Louis Circuit Court, instead of that of Cole County. Gov. Francis and Attorney-General Wood will, according to the present plan, be here in the morning prepared to begin early and go ahead with the work. General Attorney E. D. Kenna and his assistant, Mr. L. E. Parker, of the 'Frisco arrived home last night and are prepared to furnish the State officials any further information or arguments desired. Vice-President and General Counsel John O'Day also came down last night. He had intended to go to Washington, but concluded that he would remain over to see the Attorney-General.

The case has assumed a great deal more importance than had been attributed to it at the start, and there is now but little probability that the notes will be allowed to become outlawed because of the failure of the State to begin suit, and thus save them. Mr. Kenna, speaking of the matter this morning, said that the expectation was that the matter would be settled as soon as possible, unless suit was finally brought. He went to Jefferson City very quietly Monday morning, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Parker, and was confident that no one in Jefferson City knew of his mission. He appeared before the Governor and Attorney-General and, assisted by Mr. Parker, made an argument four or five hours. They covered the ground very elaborately and quite naturally felt elated and confident of their position.

"Then," he said, "after all this we got a telegram from St. Louis, saying the Post-Demand came with us, and the 'Frisco said: 'What is your opinion now; will the State bring suit or not?'" The Governor and Attorney-General had reluctantly refrained from expressing any opinions on in any way intimating what their action will be. "I do not know what the State can do, but on the face of the validity of the claim, but on the faintest shadow of ground to stand on they will bring suit."

TO ESCAPE THE CRITICISM that would follow from some sources if they fail to do so. At the same time I regard them as being right, and think they will do what they think is right and not attempt any injustice to our company."

Mr. Kenna had studied the case very carefully, and concluded the State cannot recover as against the 'Frisco.

"If it is," he was asked, "can the State bring suit, you think?"

"Not at all. The claim and the offset grew out precisely the same transaction, and we cannot be deprived of the benefit of one feature while the other is enforced against us."

Irrespective of the State's claim do you regard the company's claim?"

"It has been so held by Col. Broadhead, Judge Rombauer and others.

Our claim is that the offset is but of course we cannot bring suit against the State, though we can certainly recover if the State sues our company."

THE 'FRISCO OFFICIALS

are all very much interested in the case, as much as it has caused a great deal of talk as to the proper course to be pursued. Mr. O'Day and Mr. Kenna, one as general counsel and the other as general attorney, both argued the case before the State Bar, and as far as I am concerned, Mr. O'Day on Tuesday, and on different lines of argument. Mr. Kenna had the argument on Jefferson City, and Mr. O'Day made his argument, Mr. Kenna was attending to other business. The argument was, however, attended by a large number of the lawyers residing and present in Jefferson City, and the argument was so full and well prepared that the 'Frisco, with consultation with each other, so that the State officials got the benefit of individual opinions, representing the same side of the question.

While at Jefferson City Mr. O'Day also looked up another side of the case. When seen this morning a Post-Dispatch reporter inquired as to the differences of the litigants as to the differences of opinion between the 'Frisco officials, and presented with the Frisco road said he would make it pleasant for whoever it was if he found it out.

"Such a course," he said, "is

DISPUTABLE for a man to institute by insinuado what he does not come out openly and say."

"Do you know anything in Jefferson City on this point?"

"Yes, the Attorney General told me directly that the matter had been insinuated to him by the 'Frisco, and that the Frisco, who it was or what the words were that were used he would not tell me."

"There is nothing that can be said about them."

THE STATE'S POINTER.

Mr. O'Day was asked in this connection if he knew how the 'Frisco had got into the existence of the old South Pacific notes.

"I suppose in the regular course of business it is received, and of course I have no means of knowing exactly what it is. I have estimated that I was the cause of it, but the whole nonsense and not worth of notice. Secured them in the hands held by the State are all of course in the custody of certain officers, and they are taken care of as such, and as far as I am concerned run over his stock of goods. I do not really know who holds such papers, but I have no objection to the same being held by the Secretary of State or the Auditor. They would of course run over all papers in their possession, and, naturally, the 'Frisco would make out of the company in six years. I have faith in the company, however, and my safety in the safe deposit, where they will remain."

THE STATE'S POINTER.

Mr. O'Day yesterday raised the point that it would be unjust to make the railroad company prove its offset after nearly all of

the persons in the State are now aware of and much of the proof lost. He was asked this morning if the company would be able to bring evidence as to all of the offset.

"The company has got considerably more than enough of it to overbalance the State's claim. It was with the South Pacific still living who were acquainted with the affairs of the companies."

"Will not the old books, papers and records be competent testimony?"

"Yes, but where are they? No railroad company keeps such things for twenty years. We do not have them. I can't even do it in my office. Then there were two factions then, a local one, in Southwest Missouri, and a larger one, in the East. The books of many of them. We will not have any trouble, however, in proving out the offset. I can't tell you where to go to get some evidence, and I know where to go to get other, I think."

"I can't say any more as to that than before. The Attorney-General did not signify what he would do, and of course I do not have it in mind to give \$1,000 not to have it brought, though."

"What would be?"

"The expenses of the suit."

"Considerably more than the amount. In the case of the State's suit for \$20,000, probably the State would be compelled to bring suit for \$20,000, plus expenses. It would employ special counsel, pressure, understand Col. Broadhead is not to be called."

"It was stated yesterday that a suit brought in Cole County several years ago had been dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Can you give me the date?"

"No, any Circuit Court in the State would have jurisdiction. Case of the kind have been brought in Cole County, for the convenience of the Attorney-General, and he has no jurisdiction over the State. In fact, at that time there was a special provision on this point."

"The condition will be the suit brought the time."

"That, of course, remains with the Attorney-General. If brought at all I presume it would be before the Circuit Court."

As to the suit being brought, Mr. O'Day reiterated his opinion, expressed on Monday, that the shadow of hope for it, it would be instituted.

THE POSITIONS DEFINED.

General Attorney Kenna was questioned regarding the suit to be brought by the railroad company. He said neither of them had been given as they are, though the Post-Demand gives the story of the action as very gross. "I do not know what the State would do if the suit is brought," he said.

DR. PETERS ALIVE.

A number of French priests have arrived at Mombasa, the capital of the German East African Co., to found commercial factories on the West Coast system. If the project proves successful it will bring about the destruction of the monopoly of trade which British and Indian interests have over the coast.

PORTUGUESE ACQUIRING TERRITORY.

Advises from Mozambique state that the Portuguese are acquiring the territory of the Zambezi River, the delimitation of the boundaries of their districts in the Zambezi River.

The British African Lakes Co. is making satisfactory peace arrangements with the Arabs and Karangas.

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Emile Pasha's Condition Improving—A Daring Robbery in Vienna—Confidence in Farnell—Sir Wm. Wathey Gull Dead—The Dock Laborers' Strike at Liverpool Spreading—A Steamer Ashore—Foreign News.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—The private commercial house at Bagatelle of Vebon & Paul, acting in behalf of the German East African Co., is

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SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—The private commercial house at Bagatelle of Vebon & Paul, acting in behalf of the German East African Co., is

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the case of the State's suit for \$20,000, probably the State would be compelled to bring suit for \$20,000, plus expenses. It would employ special counsel, pressure, understand Col. Broadhead is not to be called."

"It was stated yesterday that a suit brought

in Cole County several years ago had been

dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Can you

give me the date?"

"No, any Circuit Court in the State would have jurisdiction. Case of the kind have been brought in Cole County, for the convenience of the Attorney-General, and he has no jurisdiction over the State. In fact, at that time there was a special provision on this point."

"The condition will be the suit brought the time."

"That, of course, remains with the Attorney-General. If brought at all I presume it would be before the Circuit Court."

THE POSITIONS DEFINED.

General Attorney Kenna was questioned regarding the suit to be brought by the railroad company. He said neither of them had been given as they are, though the Post-Demand gives the story of the action as very gross. "I do not know what the State would do if the suit is brought," he said.

DR. PETERS ALIVE.

A number of French priests have arrived at Mombasa, the capital of the German East African Co., to found commercial factories on the West Coast system. If the project proves successful it will bring about the destruction of the monopoly of trade which British and Indian interests have over the coast.

PORTUGUESE ACQUIRING TERRITORY.

Advises from Mozambique state that the Portuguese are acquiring the territory of the Zambezi River, the delimitation of the boundaries of their districts in the Zambezi River.

The British African Lakes Co. is making

satisfactory peace arrangements with the Arabs and Karangas.

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LODGE NOTICES.

DOLAR STAR LODGE, No. 79, A. F. & A. M., will hold a special communication at 7 o'clock, at 7th and Market st., on Friday, Jan. 30, 1890. Work in the F. C. and M. degree. Every member requested to be present. Visiting address, 1825 Cass av.

F. C. SHOEMAKER, W. M. J. WILL BARON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Men's rubbers, 26c; ladies' rubbers, 15c; misses' and children's rubbers, 18c & pair at Hill's Great Shoe Sale, 616 Franklin av.

THE GREAT SHOES

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING & SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, Cor. Broadway and Market Sts. See circular.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—By a well-educated, industrious young man, from the country, a position with experience, clerical, book-keeping, etc. Address, 30th best of reference. G. L., care of J. B. Legg, Bank of Commerce Building, City.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by a young man in some store, or to drive a delivery wagon; is a good pauper. Address E. S. 1, this office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Male, experienced in abstract work. Apply to Hill's, Old Fellow's Building, 6th and Olive st.

WANTED—Competent drug clerk for small pharmaceutical and cosmetic store. Address, 18th and Olive st.

THE KETTLE, BURG, EDW., CLAPP'S AND THE HAMILTON—Burg. \$6 & 7 d; hand-sewed shoes, now \$3 a pair, at Hill's Great Shoe Sale, 616 Franklin av.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

PARNELL'S SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE, Lacalle building, 508 Olive st. Take elevator. Telephone, 511 and 506.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family. Call at 1214 N. 18th st.

WANTED—A girl for good, plain cooking; no washing or ironing. 4205 Pine av.

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. 1800 Olive st.

WANTED—German girl to do general housework. 1925 Olive st.

WANTED—A German girl for general housework at 2630 Lacalle av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family. Call at 1214 N. 18th st.

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THE POST-DISPATCH-PAGES 9 AND 10.

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1890.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE

AN ARMY OF MEN CLEARING THE RAIL-ROAD TRACKS.

No Change for the Better—Snow Six Feet Higher Than the Engine Cars—Trains Buried Completely Out of Sight—Severe Storms in Eastern Nevada and Utah—Theatrical Troubles Caught.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Senator Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, has received a report from San Francisco, giving an account of the snow blockade in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is said that there has been no change for the better, and that west-bound trains cannot be started. On both sides of the mountains the snow is from three to six feet higher than the engine cars and snow plows and plungers are of no use as they cannot throw the snow out of the cuts. The steps have been taken of the cars to prevent them from being torn off by the ice. In Eastern Nevada and Utah heavy storms have prevailed and many engines have been blown off the track. Three men and two engineers are said to have been killed in this way. A number of tracks which started out from Ogden have been buried by the ice and are helpless. The snow sheds are covered with such immense masses of snow that it is feared they will be crushed in. In some places the telegraph wires are buried from 12 to 20 feet.

About a mile north of Upper Soda Springs a snow-slide came down the mountain and carried away a number of tracks. Some of the company have to be carried off snow sheds in some cuts the snow is forty, and sometimes fifty feet deep. The Central Pacific expects to bring all its trains in to-day, as they think they have succeeded in clearing the blockade. The next days must be spent in getting the trains to Reno, causing great disadvantage to trade.

From Portland, Ore., word comes that the Northern Pacific road is open and has been open all winter. A terrible rainstorm has prevailed during the past thirty-eight hours but it is feared that disastrous landslides will result.

Snow-Bound Actors and Actresses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The main subject of interest among theatrical people is the great snow blockade on the Central Pacific which has kept three companies snow-bound in the Sierra Nevada and closed off from the outside account of the failure of these companies to meet their dates. The loss to managers is estimated at \$100,000 and to thousands of dollars, while to the players and managers, the salaries while locked up in the snow of the mountains, the money damage, though small, is very serious. The managers are even more serious, because they are not so well able to stand it as the managers. In addition to this the actors and actresses are not able to get to the stage, and the want of proper food, and the cold, and the effect of their experience is likely to remain with them for a long time to come. The Howard Specialty Co. has been the longest sufferer from the blockade, having already been snowbound in one car at Shady Hill. For weeks the company has been in the snow, and the company has lived principally upon what is known as "packed food," salt meat and preserved vegetables, with the exception of the small towns along the railroad. To men and women like Miss Irvin and George Thatcher, whose champagne suppers are the dinner of the day, it is almost a necessary of life, food of this kind is not likely to digest well. Then, too, the fuel given off by the locomotives has been the only source of heat, and the company has been compelled to suffer cold as well as hunger. Rich & Harris of Boston, the proprietors of the company, have been doing all in their power to get the company out of the blockade and warm dinners. They sent a representative to Sacramento over the Southern Pacific, and arranged with the railroad to get the company back to Sacramento, as there is no probability of its progressing toward the East for the present. The company will be in Sacramento, Southern Pacific to Kansas City, which it is hoped to reach to-night. Under this protection the company will open the Olympic Theater, St. Louis, next Sunday, if the people are sufficiently recruited by that time. A dispatch to Mr. Harris, who is now in the snow, says that the company is entirely exhausted and suffering from want of nourishment.

The "Shenandoah" company is still snowed in about ten miles from Wadsworth, Nev. Al Hayman telegraphed to Charles Froehmeyer yesterday that possibly the company may be forced out on Saturday. The track for twenty-seven miles is covered with snow and ice, which is very difficult to remove. The Baldwin Theater has been closed since the 21st, and will be closed until Monday, when "Shenandoah" will be produced, if the company is fortunate enough to get out.

Roland Reed and his company are also lost in the snow somewhere on the Central Pacific, but nobody seems to know where. The California and Oregon, which were to have been to open last Monday, are still in the snow. The programme is such that it guarantees a rare treat in vocal and orchestral music. The concert deserves the success which it will undoubtedly have to-morrow evening.

THE MARSHALSHIP MUDDLE.

Mayor Noonan Will Hear Legal Arguments on the Question.

San FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 29.—It now seems probable that the great blockade on the Sierra will soon be over. The big rotary plow has been dug from the snow in Castle Canon, and has done splendid work since. The track is now clear as far as the plow can clear it. The snow it has been passing through was nearly as hard as ice and averaged two feet in depth. The only difficulty is the only obstruction now is about a foot of hard tramped snow and ice which covers the rail for a considerable distance. This must be cleared by hand. The officials say that the blocked trains will reach here to-day. The trains have two ways to go. The high water has gone down all over the State, and the snow slides are generally reported. Great damage has been done to roads and bridges. The blockade on the California and Oregon railroad still continues and there is little prospect of breaking it for a week yet. There is no communication with the coast by steamer. The revenue cutters Rush took out to the coast to Portland last evening, the regular line of steamers refusing the regular compensation offered by the Government.

DO NOT OVERLOOK

The list of low prices the merchants will advertise in to-morrow (Thursday's) POST-DISPATCH.

SAYS IT'S A JOKE.

Mr. Powderly's Rumored Candidacy for Governor of Pennsylvania.

To Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly was in Pittsburg yesterday afternoon to attend the annual meeting of District Assembly, No. 15, Knights of Labor, of which he is a member. This is the first meeting he has attended since his recent illness. He absolutely refused to make any address or in any other way take a prominent part in the proceedings, on account of a heavy cold which still clings to him. Mr. Powderly will be able to make up his canceled engagements for several months. Mr. Powderly was shown a telegram bringing

him forward as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. In reply, he said: "This is the first information I have received of my being a candidate. I do not know what it is simply a joke perpetrated on me by some wag. I am not seeking any office of any kind and prefer to say nothing more on the subject."

EVERY Read the bargain advertisement—*Prudent* Jemens, the merchants HOUSEKEEPER will have in to-morrow's (Thursday) POST-DISPATCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Bostonians Score a Success in "Don Quixote"—Other Entertainments.

The Bostonians presented their new opera, "Don Quixote," at the Olympia last night to a well-filled house. It was the first time the opera had been seen here, and the audience went away highly pleased with it in all its details. The basis of the plot is the entangled love affairs of Don Fernando and Dorotho, and of Cardenio and Lina, well-known characters in the Spanish satire. With them are mixed up the most laughable incidents in Don Quixote's career, the fight with the windmill, the mishap with Mambrino's helmet, Sancho Panza's appointment as Governor, the ride on the wooden horse, etc. As for the music, the work is very melodious. A little picture of Pedro, the young barber, with which the curtain goes up, is a waltz song by Dorotho, a serenade by Don Quixote and the chorus a setting of "Carmen."

A married man may be full of guile, "But a married woman may not."

and a bolero by Lucinda which is also a feature of the old Spanish melody which is also a feature introduced into Carmen, and which delighted the audience. "The Peasant's Song" is a well-known arrest and removal in the opera. In the second act, the features are a waltz song by Dorotho, a serenade by Don Quixote and the chorus a setting of "Carmen."

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